THE NEW ERA.

SELLA MARTIN. Editor.

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Era, Lock Box 31. The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Correspon ing Editor, will be designated thus * This paper is not responsible for the views expressed

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870.

Subscription Price of the New Era. BANADIR INVADIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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Address-

England and the Irish.

The Irish are a noble hearted people, but they carry their heart in their mouth. They add to the impulsiveness of boyhood all the garrulousness of old age. They feel deeply and talk strongly, and on this account their plans are easily divined and quickly betrayed.

The English, on the contrary, are a cool, self-poised race-rude enough to give a direct answer, and careful enough to evade one-susceptable at once to the lowest influences of mere animal pity, and to the highest claims of philanthropy. It is said the true Englishman grumbles always at his bills, but always pays them; and he has followed this course in his dealings with Ireland.

He has protested that Ireland had no grievances, that the land-tenure was his hobby, absenteeism a pretence, and the supremacy of the Catholic Church the Irishman's object. And yet after generations of struggle, upon the foundation of her martyr's blood, and by the aid of her patriotic sons, Ireland has been able to build a platform from which she could speak in such tones as to be heard and heeded.

GLADSTONE'S measures are but half-way ones at best; but nevertheless let our Irish brethren learn a lesson from the negroes. First we got physical freedom, and we were thankful for it. Then we got legal rights, which we accepted with equal thankfulness. At last we have the fifteenth amendment granting to us all the immunities of citizenship; and in this we rejoice exceedingly, as being the beginning of the end of all the proscription under which we have suffered, and as furnishing the means of helping all the struggling nationalities of the earth.

We fully estimate the advantages of prescriptive rights; we understand the force of prejudice; we realize the temptation to treachery among a people long oppressed and conscious of weakness; we appreciate the advantages of wealth, position, and caste. But the last ten years of our own history have established in our souls a faith, that the average conscience of the Anglo-Saxon may be trusted, and that liberty, such as is enjoyed even in Ireland, will bring forth its proper fruits.

JOHN BRIGHT, the WENDELL PHILLIPS of Great Britain, has always spoken for Ireland as WENDELL PHILLIPS, the JOHN BRIGHT of our country, has spoken for the slave; and as God never lets loose such prophets without a mission, nor leaves them without an audience, nor recalls them without results—as He moves interests, and afterwards the conscience of the enemy and the indifferent, our souls are filled with hope that the day of Ireland's redemption

We say, then, to our Irish friends, drop both defiance and fear. Mr. GLADSTONE is the clear, commanding, and, it may be, the cold voice of English conscience speaking to you through such meagre sympathies as he commands or feels; but it is, nevertheless, a voice of progress. While you contend for every right, see to it that you do your friends no wrong, nor wrest from them the opportunity of doing you great good.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that England has followed the course of the slave-holders in her dealings towards the Emerald Isle. Inferiority was her plea, and she has created her own excuse for oppression. The contentednesss of the Irish was her supposed justification for continued disabilities imposed upon them, and incompatibility of race has been the final answer to all appeal. But emancipation here has raised the ghost of every reformer and martyr of Christendom, each, like the angel that stood before the Israelites, proclaims, in the language of modern progress, "as captain of the host of the Lord I a privileged class. That fact should have been am come" to lead you on to victory

The Change.

The two most odious necessities of slavery were the maintenance of ignorance, universal and complete, and the exercise of brute force both as a warning and punishment.

As the result of these evils, many a colored man was born without, and continued destitute of that active love of liberty which swelled in the bosom of white men, made subject to its inspirations, and some times even when another class of slaves felt the longings of manhood for the enjoyment of its privileges, brute force compelled them to suppress them, and to pretend to the passing stranger that they loved the lot of bondmen.

On this account the anxieties of our friends have followed us in every new step of our freedom, and for this reason, every enemy has met us with an evil prophecy suggesting the dangers of liberty, and the advantages of slavery. Without self-reliance, in many instances almost destitute of self-respect, no wonder if we have some times doubted our own capacity.

But the three things which have dispelled all doubt on this subject are the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

The three things thereby secured should be rights stingy exists on the Globe it should ever slavery day and night to labor for be our duty in The recollection of our own its abolition. unjust task-masters against bondage under no appeal should arouse of every passion and us to the masteryer by moral courage we et us laugh to scorn may be released. La s bequeathed to us. the vices which slavery had the efforts of the as we would laugh to scorn the rebellion has would-be slaveholders which or left behind.

what are they if We have our civil rights, but a justry, thrift, we have nothing to protect us? Indought and economy, honesty, sobriety, forethers in the foresight-these will give us a statu. courts. Without them the commun

scorn us as drones, rivals will pass us as snails, prudent men will shun us as untrustworthy, sober men will despise us, and thoughtful, far-

seeing men will forget our existence. We are enfranchised. From all parts of the land the anthems of praise swell into one grand jubilee in presence of the glorious fact. From advertisers, should be addressed, Publishers New | States whence we once started the panting fugitive on his perilous journey, in States where he was once welcomed as a dangerous guest, we hear the sounds of rejoicing. White and black men have joined in the grand march of a noble triumph to tread out the past, and to press more firmly the pathway over which millions of all races are vet to pass-to clear the way of stumbling-blocks-to erect sign-boards of progress by the way-side, and to strew the mementoes of a wondrous deliverance.

In view of these facts, brethren, let us arouse ourselves to the three necessities of the times. Let us get land, education, religion-these three; but the greatest of these is religion.

What we Should Expect.

The peculiarity of our Government is, that | methods, the begrudging spirit of the old zealously in their behalf. world in the matter of reform, and we have Nor, by the abolition of slavery does she fault-finding or resistance.

ticipation of the whole people. Since the pass- joyment of political rights. age of the fifteenth amendment, the Fourth of July is as good a day as any colored man need desire to celebrate; and since we have become soldiers, freemen, citizens, there can be no better day than the 1st of January for white men to celebrate along with us.

We have taken the initiative in the celebration of that day heretofore, but it seems to us that duty requires that on the approaching anniversary we should leave the initiative with our white friends. If they do not think the day worth celebrating, they are not likely to join us in observing it; and for us to continue any separate action will be to condemn our

own principles. If we join together in all future observances we shall soon be able to break down distinctions of all kinds, Congressional and otherwise. On the whole, colored constituencies who have the power to send members of Congress here have done well. They have made a few mistakes, but they are not vital ones. Yet, among those who have done good in sending honest, industrious, intelligent men, we desire to mention North Carolina. We single out her Senators. Senator ABBOTT we know well, and trust thoroughly. In the olden times of John Brown we have put our heads together to save the heads of the fugitives who came to us for refuge. Brethren, Senator Abbott is no new-found friend. When it cost much to be an out and out abolitionist he did not shun to declare his convictions. He has not changed, as the people in Abbottsville know; nor is he likely to change, as we know ourselves.

Then there is Messrs. Dockery and Cobb, both noble men and true who have become endeared to the people here on account of their unflinching devotion to the cause of colored men. The pardoned rebels are sure to make all sorts of unscrupulous efforts to seduce our people from their natural allegiance to the Republican party, and from honest connections with through such men first the hearts, and then the the Northern white men who went among them at a time when it was dangerous to do so. We do not single out these gentlemen with any invidious feeling. We know Senator Pool. Mr. HEATON, and others are trusted and adcall on our friends to arouse themselves to lasent delegation in Congress.

Sincerity.

There ought never to have been any doubt about the equality of races, for the testimony which all Christians accept as from the lips of the Almighty, is complete and emphatic: He 'has made of one blood all men :" He "has no respect of persons;" He will save all who come through Christ to Him. Such is the testimony of the Scriptures.

Still less should there have been a resistance to this teaching and its effect. The men who founded this nation fled from a country where the word of God received such a construction as made men of the same race inferior to those whose pride or greed founded and perpetuated an all-sufficient warning against oppression, as well as a constantly inspiring testimony to freedom; and no doubt it was.

But, perhaps, the greatest dupes to sophisms are the men who use them. They either believe them, and so become powerful for evil in the proportion of their conscienciousness, or they do not believe them, and become the dupes of men as hypocritical as themselves.

The North was never honestly pro-slavery hence the South never trusted it. The South is not now honestly anti-slavery, and so it merits the distrust of the North.

Now, what shall be done to put all parties on a footing of sincerity—on such a footing as an honest Northern man stands in his relations to the honest men of his section?

It is evident that this level has not yet been reached. You will hear any moment you take the trouble to listen to a Southerner conversing with a man of his own section anathemas heaped upon Northern men like Governor Scott of South Carolina, and Governor REED of Florada, because they invite colored people to their receptions, while Northern Governors fail to follow their example. These Southern men go to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and Wisconsin-North, East and West, and they find the official receptions as innocent of a colored

man's presence as they were before the War. It is strange that the Southern man looks upon the presence of negroes in Southern receptions rather in the light of a punishment to his class than in that of a compliment to colored people; or at the best, may he not regard these compliments of negro invitations as the thin coating to the bitter necessity of politically swallowing the colored constituent?

Who can blame him, when the progress towards manliness in the North is so slow? Let our own people behave at home half as decently as they do in Europe when they meet and greet the blackest of men, provided he is in good just such laws as we please, without Congressociety, and all our troubles will end.

Job Printing of every description done with ter, we shall decide." The conversation abpromptness, and in the best style of the art, at ty will the New Era Steam Printing Establishment.

Mrs. Sojourner Truth.

As we were obliged to go to press, last week, before the adjournment of the meeting held in front of the City Hall, in honor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, we were not able to mention all who spoke upon that occasion; and among the persons thus unavoidably left unnoticed was the lady whose name stands at the head of this article. We amend our record now in that particular by stating, that she did speak at that time, and that, too, in a very

To persons who have been accustomed, during the last thirty years, to attend anti-slavery meetings and conventions in the Northern and Eastern States, there is no necessity for telling who SOJOURNER TRUTH is : for they must have necessarily met with her, at some time or another. It may be needful, however, to inform such of our readers as have always lived to the south of Mason and Dixon's line, that she is one who has approved herself in the days gone by an earnest and effective advocate of the suffering bondman. Born a slave herself, and remaining such for the first forty years of her when we approach anywhere near the normal life, she has dedicated the last forty of it to condition of true republicanism, every voter the service of the oppressed. From her quiet becomes a king. We have gradually broken retreat in the town of Battle Creek, Michigan, away from the tedious processes, the bungling she has ever and anon issued forth to battle

come to see that what is needful to progress find her occupation gone. She has always ought to be done at once, and be done well. been as ardent an advocate of the rights of This being the case, there is no room for women as she was of anti-slavery; and to the discussion of the former theme, as she was Hence, we reckon on cordial responses to wont to do to that of the latter, she can bringour exultation over the fifteenth amendment not perhaps the graces of a finished oratory, by our white fellow-citizens all over the coun- but-good plain discourses, replete with sound try. They have not in any great numbers sense, enriched by a quiet humor, and sparkjoined our glorious processions; but their ab- ling with a quick and ready wit, of which let sence is, doubtless, owing to the fact that they him, who is fool-hardy enough to brave its feel it their duty to surrender to us all of joy, trenchant blade, beware. We sympathise sufof glory, and honor in the natal hour of our ficiently with this worthy mother in the Israel citizenship. This may be well, if this separa- of reform, to indulge the hope that Heaven, tion be the last one. Let us cherish the hope which has permitted her to live to witness the that it is; and that hereafter there shall be no abolition of slavery, may prolong her days to celebrations of national events without the par- see the removal of sex as a barrier to the en-

> We understand, that Mrs. SOJOURNER TRUTH intends to deliver a lecture before leaving Washington: and we take this opportunity of urging upon our readers to go and hear her, whenever she does. We doubt not that they will feel well satisfied with themselves for having paid heed to this monition.

The Howard Persecution.

Isn't it rather a strange spectacle," that of an investigation" into the official action of a public servant, pressed on by a lawyer? Fer-NANDO WOOD, representing a district where, during the New York riots of 1863, colored men were hanged living to lamp-posts and loval to their country, urging a prosecution against General Howard, who was then in pursuit of LEE fresh from the defeat of Gettysburg! And more than that, an old man who is forbidden to practice in the courts of this District for insulting a judge upon the bench, and afterwards challenging him to fight a duel, appears as assistant to Wood, the prosecutor! The assistant not being able to make his fees before the court, takes a large one, it is under-Mackerelville? or who?

This case is doubtless congenial to the assistant, for he has scarcely had one since the defence of SURRATT for the murder of ABRAHAM him permission to appear again before it.

Thus the animus of this matter comes out. The hatred of pro-slavery, the combined opposition to all work for the education and elevation of the colored man, so long robbed and deprived of his rights, is here combined and epitomized in an onslaught of the New York Five Points on Gen. Howard.

Sociable.—The Potomac Grove Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., of Georgetown, gave their fifth ing canvass in North Carolina, for us to had the pleasure of witnessing so much beauty and taste as the ladies exhibited in attiring bor, and to quicken their devotion to the princi- themselves for this entertainment. All seemed ples of our party and their fidelity to the pre- to put forth an effort to outdo the other. Miss Cora Washington had pink alpaca, en train, with pink silk trimmings. Miss Maria Johnson, white dress, green trimmings-very neat. party. The two Miss Sheppards, Miss Spriggs, and satin trimming, hair a l'imperatrice

music was by Prof. King's band, which perormed some of the choicest-pieces of the day.

gentlemen were from Washington. morning, when all left for home highly delighted with the entertainment long to be re-

The South as it is in Virginia.

BY XENIA

flag upon the Custom-house flying at half mast, firm against rebel intimidation and bribery. and the flag upon the State Capital Building flying at the mast-head. We concluded to in-form ourselves as to the cause of the flag upon

on earth, the Governor ordered this tribute of respect to his memory. We then paid a visit to the State Capitol. Receiving an introduction to a member of the Legislature, we inquired: "Sir, why is your flag not at half mast in commemoration of the services of the late Gen. Geo. H. Thomas?" He answered: "He rendered no service to our country. He was a Yankee general; and we have ordered that flag to be swung as high as the cord will hang it." "But, sir, have your Legislature taken no action in the matter ?" "Yes ; some negro carpet-bagger offered a motion that something be done; but we sent it to the Committee on Foreign Relations." "But, sir, it seems to me that you have disposed of this motion as though you were the Congress of the United land or some other Government. "Yes, sir." he answered, "that is just what we mean. We

shall treat these Yankees as foreigners until Southern men have their rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.' Well; but what do you call your rights under the Constitution?" "We mean, to have sional interference; and whether the negro shall be our master, or we be the negro's masruptly ended here, much to our regret.

being Greeley disguised, pay a short visit to our Southern city, and our country villages, and see the inside workings of reconstructed and unreconstructed rebels, and if he did not In Canal street, one of the most beautiful had to step over it in the light. They objected; all that were called upon. This I notice, not

say the work was but half done, then we have streets of the proud city of New Orleans, stands but if it was in the dark, it was no trouble at so much as a compliment to me, as to the fact. miscalculated the size of his brain. Our Walker Legislature which has a full three fourth vote, has a fair chance to prove their loyalty to to follow in his footsteps the Government of the United States or to the "lost cause." It was promised by Walker and the Conservative party of our State, that if we would support them against Wells, they would prove more consistent Republicans than the Wells party. They promised that we should have an equal chance in the office patronage. But we were doomed to disappointment. Walker and his entire friends in the Legisla-

ture have combined, and are resorting to any means, legal or illegal, by legislative enactments, and by force, to put the entire State into the hands of the Democratic party. The Judges that are being appointed for the entire State, and that must wield an immense influence in the different counties in the interest of their party, are not only Democrats, but most absolutely have a good war record, of actual service in the rebel army. No others need apply. How much the colored people will receive of justice in the State of Virginia, unless by Congressional interference, may be easily im-

Gov. Walker's enabling act is ostensibly for the purpose of controlling the police force in the May elections. This was the first act on the bill. The second was to pass a law comback of his ticket. The third was to inform all the laborers employed, that if they voted the Republican ticket, they would be discharged, and to appoint one or more agents to stand by the polls, whom the laborers knew had some relationship to the shop or factory, and in connection with the police examine their ticket. This would have had the effect to have excluded nearly one half of the colored vote from the polls in May. How far this thing will go dethat, or some similar bill, the Legislature of character. [Applause.] Virginia, will pass the bill now before it, and it will be signed by Gov. Walker in less than twenty-four hours.

ware No. 1, Maryland No. 2, Virginia No. 3, and so on. Virginia's policy is to establish a general intelligence office in the city of New York, to make contracts with railroad companies, and to apply to firms and private families in the different States for help. Agents are established in each county in the State to persuade the colored people to leave. In some counties, where the colored vote is very strong. they are discharged, in order to force them to leave. For each person these agents get five stood, in this case—and from whom? Do the dollars commission. Recently at a meeting United States pay it? or Tammany Hall? or held under the auspices of the Colored National Labor Bureau, in the City of Richmond, resolutions were adopted denouncing these agents. The next day a committee waited upon one of the members, and gave him twenty-four hours forcests, in which case it was that the court to leave the city, upon the penalty of a coat of found it necessary to defend itself by refusing tar and feathers. The negro Baptist minister of Fredericksburg recently left the State with

These agents have attempted to induce some of the reliable colored Walker men to go into this business, but, with the exception of the negro Baptist preacher, none will touch it. But faw colored men intend to be caught in this Walker business again.

to consolidate the Republican party, and to annual sociable Thursday evening, 5th instant. gather together the factious leaders, both white It was a grand success, and eclipsed anything and colored, who are quite numerous in a small of the kind ever given by this order. By mid- way. These small big men must learn that night the hall was over crowded with the mem- party success can only be obtained by bringing mired. But it is well, in view of the approach- bers and friends of the order. We have rarely out their best men-men most qualified to fill the positions, and the most acceptable to the great mass of the people. They must also learn that they must be governed in their deliberations by men of the greatest political experience and judgment, and at all times to stand by the regular nominee of the Republican

Democratic money is introduced into every Miss Duckett were all dressed in white, with effort of the party to consolidate and organize blue sashes. Miss Bell, pink moire, with pink in this State, but we hope in this last grand effort, which is to decide the rise or fall of the The supper was superb, and great credit is party in this State, that no man, white or black. due to the committee having it in charge. The | will allow Democratic money to sell his party or his race. A general mistrust was entertained in the action of Chief Justice Chase on Many of the most distinguished ladies and the Cahoon-Ellyson case, some persons supposing the Chief Justice was a standing Demo-The affair kept up till an early hour in the cratic candidate for the Presidency, that he could give no decision that would impair his chances for the honors of that position. That suspense is temporarily relieved by Mr. Cahoon referring the case to the Democratic bench | objection, and the judge was satisfied they had of the Supreme Court of the State.

Much rejoicing is going on in the State at the prospect of Judge Hugh L. Bond being Just as I was closing my last communication | appointed to preside in this District. The Rewe were approaching the city of Richmond, publicans have confidence in his republicanism. the grave of the rebellion. What most at- and in his being a man of honor and justice; tracted our attention, was the appearance of the | and while he is not rash, yet they believe he is

We have just dropped into the business centre. We find colored and white mechanics working on the same building; a strange sight the Custom-house being at half mast. In con- for our Northern brethren. The colored men all the black laws have been superseded by the versation with Collector Humphreys, he readily do the fine work at \$2.50 per day, while the fifteenth amendment. These are not the only told us that it was in commemoration of the white mechanics, who do the rough work, get instances where caste has been made the test, of Norfolk and Portsmouth in this State, and stage, and by and by all wrongs will be made valuable services of Major General George H. \$3.00 per day. Why is this? The colored men but there are hundreds of others. I cannot see Thomas; and that, as so valuable and gallant are not organized. Colored merchants can't why color should be an objection when covering officer had ceased to live for duty and glory | buy from first hand. Northern merchants are proscribed. We shall look into this, and report in our next.

tor J. W. Flanagan, of Texas.

A large number of Republicans of the District Saturday evening tendered a complimentary serenade to Hon. J. W. Flanagan, Senator from Texas, at the Casparis House, on Capitol Hill. After the rendition of several airs by the band and repeated calls for Senator Flanagan, Sella Martin, of the New Era, appeared upon the balcony and introduced the Senator. who stepped forward and responded in the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS -- for on this occasion I am pleased to address you as such-I have heard States entertaining a motion concerning Eng- the name of Texas spoken favorably, and I am the friendly sentiments and intentions expressed toward my State; notwitstanding she me personally, and while I represent her in the National Legislature I hope never to do her injustice or neglect her interests on any occa sion. And when I look to her interests I will many questions now pending for us to look to soberly and earnestly; questions relating to the

ley take off his white hat and coat, and then and if the weather was pleasant I would have with the proscribed, it seems that these haters speeches at the convention-one from our dele hod an Old Line Henry Clay Whig, and was an earnest advocate of the principles of internal improvement, of which Clay was the father. a magnificent statue of Henry Clay, and whenever passing it I have thought of the principles enunciated by him, and have endeavored

schemes of internal improvement before the American liberty. country are the various Pacific railroads to afford additional railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. In accordance with my expressed views of firm adherence to the principles heretofore expressed, I favor, withut qualification, one and all of these projects. One of the foremost planks in the platform of any successful Government must be that of internal improvement : and if we wish to perhe principles of internal improvements. It is noticeable that the Democratic party adopted this internal improvement policy of the Old stence and influence it, must adopt like meas-

I will now refer briefly to the project of removing the national capital. With a perfect of success, and my voice shall always be raised in opposition to it. [Applause.] The site selected by Washington, and bearing his name, is the place for the seat of Government, and it should not be removed. (Applause.]

The State I have the honor to represent in the national Congress is a great and widely extended country, with a salubrious climate, a soil amply repaying the industry of the husbandman: a State in which immigration of labor and investments of capital are encouragpelling each voter to register his name on the ed. and a State which attracts while it enriches

the settler With all these many advantages it has the dessing of liberty to every man within its limits, [applause :] a blessing which has been brought about by emancipation and the fifteenth will be productive of the material welfare of all. And additional to all, these internal improvements are necessary to her further development -railroads to benefit her agricultural interests: and railroads to connect her interior with the pends entirely upon the action of Congress, great resources will be developed. I am thankful for the compliment you have tendered me. upon the bill presented by Judge Lawrence Texas will respond to any movement in favor regulating in part the free exercise and secre- of internal improvements, and I trust that the cy of the ballot. If Congress does not pass nation will respond to all measures of that

The speaker then withdrew amid general applause, and the assemblage dispersed

A Democratic scheme to cut down the Re- many letters, saying that several subscribers publican vote of Virginia has just been un- have been obtained, and requesting us to forearthed, and it is the work of a leading Demo- ward the papers, and they will remit as soon as ratic member of the House of Representatives a certain number of subscribers are procured. from New York. In the city of New York We keep no book of account with subscribers, politicians and moneyed men (Democrats) who received. Our friends should send the names.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Letter from Maryland.

LEONARDTOWN, April 5, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era:

I thought that, after the final adoption of among some of the constituents of our country. This proscription has shown itself in the Executive Halls of the nation. It has shown itself among the various professions of our country, nation's noblest sons. Little incidents present | slightest hope for relief. themselves in various portions of our country to prove this fact. The insult to the nation and to our only representative of color in our National Council, by the trustees of the Acadethe same city to give naturalization papers to There is a growing sentiment in this State tled the fact. The first gave us freedom, and you that does not advance the interests of Demade us freemen. The second made us citizens, gave us the rights of citizens, and says : "Those

want it to say so, because the proof is plain, that if we were made freemen, we became citizens whether we were colored or not. There were none to be made free but the colored race. Now if the word "color," has been abrogated by the Constitution, the laws of the respective States making color a test are in direct conflict with the Constitution. Some may say, what has that to do with naturalization? as the fourteenth amendment says any one born here or naturalized shall be citizens: but it does not say "colored." Let it be so. For a plainer understanding of my views, I will write the following: "Two men start from some of the South American Republics or from Germany, States, make known their intentions to become citizens of the United States; if there was no been here the required time, he would have to give papers to the black man as well as the of his pen declared against "mixed" schools, waste of State treasure. One thing is certain, white man, because under the now existing which, in our opinion, is the most silly and ex- they have put weapons into the hands of Radi laws, color is not a test of citizenship. The pensive "dash" he could have made, when we cals, to be used successfully against them here intention being valid, he has as much right to consider the impoverished condition of a State after. be a citizen as those that were naturalized after color was blotted out of the Constitution of our country. There is nothing said about color in the naturalization laws of the United States. And upon that fact the authority quoted by the learned Judge of Philadelphia is not valid, as manhood. Is it because it covers intellectual talent and genius, or because it is making too rapid strides in civilization?

If the first, I am ashamed of any white man Complimentary Serenade to Sema- endowed with reason who takes that as the ground of his objection, and if the second, I am astonished at the one who does not like to make the race for advancement interesting. The first is deaf to the law of his Creator, that all men are born free and equal. The second is selfish, and thinks he can outstrip the world without opposition, and that the man with a dark skin should not be allowed to cope with him in the race for life. But whether he is willing or not, "we will run in that race." We have registered ourselves to run the first heat next November; then we shall prove to the lovers of our race that we appreciate the blessing, and to the haters, that, unless they take us proud that I have an opportunity to respond to by the hand and throw aside all prejudice, they will never be able to cope with the grand army erred in the past; and I tender you my earnest of progress. They may try new names, but we thanks for the welcome greeting you have given know them from their actions of the past, and their clinging to caste.

Whether as Democrats or Conservatives, we know that they dislike any man whose skin is not look to her as isolated and alone, but to tanned by the rays of a tropical sun. We will those of all the States of this glorious Union | not be deceived, we know them. They say, in at the same time. [Applause.] There are social life God has made a "line of demarcation strictly defining that the two races should We would be glad to have Mr. Horace Greeknown of men. Several of these occur to me, and from the great numbers who are classified and I was one; and there were only three 16th, \$292,394.06. Total-\$2,390,059.71.

much to say. I was raised up from early boy- of color have overstepped this line quite often. gate in the Legislature, one from the Secretary we want is equality before the law. We have synopsis of my speech.

form on account of color should cease.

sense and bright stars of the nation, look to the | single vote. advancement of the nation, and not let the lit-Line Whigs, and they still adhere to it, and if the word Caste, with a dark definition, deter nostrils as they used to. Judge Gilchrist. the Republican party seeks to maintain its ex- them from giving justice where justice is due. United States Attorney, has decided that ne-As a race we love these proscribers; and we groes can vote, although he thinks it was unhelp them to man our country prosperous; as Tuesday in Princeton, a regular Democratic system of internal improvements, of railways | Christians, we will forgive them for clinging to | hole, and elected every officer, at the charter n particular, no such project has any chance by-gones if they will only stop talking about election, by virtue of the negro vote. our color. They had rights which we were bound to respect-we have those same rights now, and desire them, as they respect their own rights, to respect ours, and not be all the time saying, "I can't-he is black."

JOHN CAJOY. Respectfully yours,

Letter from Virginia

RICHMOND, VA., April 10, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era: few days ago, since my return from South Ca- read with great pleasure and satisfaction. I rolina, my attention was called to a measure received them through the kindness of Mr. J. amendment, [applause ;] and a blessing which then in its last stage of passage to become a O. Stevenson, principal of the Burnes Instilaw. This measure makes it the duty of every tute, Galveston. When I hear of and read voter to have his name written on the back of newspapers edited by my own race, it gives me his ballot; any one voting without this quali- great encouragement in the faith that our race fication is not only to be subject to imprison- are as capable of acquiring wisdom in the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. By these her ment and a fine of fifty dollars, (\$50,) but is highest sense, as our white brethren. It is deprived of citizenship as essentially as though very amusing to read some of our Democratic he had been a convict for the penitentiar y.

Sir, this Legislature, not satisfied with pass-

the hands of the people, have now (after deliberate consideration as to how best they SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great | might mature a plan whose workings could not by any possibility fail them at the polls) hit yet they will indulge in these foolish expresupon the above, knowing that the "enabling sions. But the time will come, and now is act" has been very recently declared to be un- already, when they must call up and try someconstitutional by the highest court in our land. thing better. Such language is very idle and It will be remembered that the trap was not low to be spoken by an enlightened and Christhere is organized an association of the leading and cannot send any paper until the money is sprung until, as stated, the "enabling act" tian people, who, all the days of their lives, had been condemned, when, of course, they have been blessed with liberty and education are in league with certain doubtful Southern with the money, just as fast as they are ob- put their wits to work; and should this, or the States. These States are numbered-Dela- tained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of form of ballot which they now have made law, three years ago, and has done remarkably well in the Democratic cesspool until they have stunk to the skies, but that they will find some cheat to fasten upon the people in the form of law. And here we find the practical workings | ing while Mr. Stevenson is absent. Our Sab of the philosophy of Senator Bland, who, it would appear, had caught a Tartar. He has, it is true, put forth some of his most "brilliant" the fifteenth amendment, oppression on account efforts in opposition to both the above measof caste would be dropped. But from the ac- ures : but, unlike those speeches which he made tions of some, I am under the impression that at Washington, and here also, since this session the color of the skin has considerable weight commenced, those efforts have failed in making a single impression in our favor on the mind of those whom he so zealously supported as the to read sufficiently to take a paper; though I law-making power of this State. He looks around in wild and giddy gaze, and finds, alas! and to-day, that prejudiced feeling of caste, that he has drifted too far on the destructive to see on your list of names of the Forty-first still lingers within the hearts of some of the falls of the political Niagara to indulge the

Why is it, they do not report his speeches? Why is it that the "Tribune" and other supposed to be loyal Journals cannot give his weaker side a hearing? He has done their my of Music is one. The refusal of a judge in work by going into the proscriptive hell of deceptions with them. "Oh no," say they, we only colored men of foreign birth, is another proof | wished to pick out your best men of color and that color is the objection. The thirteenth, use them, just so long as their service would fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have set- avail us anything. We publish nothing for Canfield, Port Lavaca, Calhoun county, Texas. mocracy. This certainly must be very trying to the loyal voters of Virginia at whom rights shall not be abridged," but we wered is- these glaring outrages are directed. The "Trienfranchised citizens. The third placed us be- bune" (New York) could find no words pure youd the reach of all; it made us part of the enough to honor the negro for his instrumentalities in "relieving" those who to-day are Some say that the 13th and 14th amendments piling curses deep and loud upon him, and if do not say anything about color. We do not they dared, would break his neck out of the Capitol, or in it either.

It appears, from all your correspondent can learn, that the above coup d' 'etat was, or is, intended to elect, by the Legislature, all the to be as intelligent as those around them. It State Judges-some hundred or more-and is estimated that there are two thousand colored other elective officers by that body; remove voters in California, and all are waiting with great the appointees now holding over, and thus, by anxiety for the announcement of the fifteenth putting the State in a Democratic sling, indefi- amendment; as in almost every city, town, and nitely postpone the elections until such time as | village in the State, the guns are already primed, they can manipulate, and control all the officers | ready to blazon forth the joy of thousands that in the State, and the voters as a matter of our nation is true to its declaration. course. Then everything will tend to make confusion worse confounded, while with prac- have spent one fourth of their time denouncing ticed eye the serpent of secession will hold the fifteenth amendment, and changing the Virginia in his slimy twist "taking in the name of a lake from Tohoe to Bigler; all of one white and one colored, come to the United slack" until we have been brought to the ring- which has great significance, when we remem bolt. Such is a part of the programme as at ber that they are Democrats of the hard shell present laid down.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction great retrenchment and wholesale denounce has, I believe, reported, and by a single dash | ment of Black Republican extravagance and overrun by ignorance.

President Grant is a good and a great man, their uneasiness upon all other women, and but he has committed one blunder that the woman's rights is being discussed the length former slave and many loyalists who fought and breadth of the State, and sometimes with under him, can well forgive, but never forget. a bitterness that slightly foreshadows the fu-It consists in losing the victories of a mighty ture, when free discussions and free fights will war, in parliamentary tactics.

The Walker rebellion has spread to the cities | However, we are told, this is the transition s assuming a threatning aspect; though no right. God grant it! and may woman have deaths have yet been reported, as in this city still left her all that is womanly. All of the

toe, as to what the "judge" (Chief Justice in dress, and urged upon mothers to educate Chase) "saith" touching the great "injunc- their daughters for other fields save the field tion" imbroglio, a second hearing of which is | matrimonial; and while I agree with them that set for May 8th, prox. Should the decision reached by Judge Underwood be overruled, Republicanism-what little there is of it in these parts-will "go to the wall." The South only desires to put that great dignitary in the 'Websterian" voke.

If this is acceptable, in our next we will be less lengthy, giving you something of schools, railroad projects, churches, &c., &c. Till then believe me yours, &c.,

Letter from New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870. To the Editor of the New Era : I send you two newspapers containing an ac-

count of our city news. Jersey is about to redeem herself. You will perceive that I had the honor of being elected as a delegate to the city convention for the nomination of city officers and Board of Supervisors. I was nominated by white men, and voted for by white men only. This I mention as a significant fact. It is the first time in the history of the State that a colored man has ever been voted for by white men for any position. There was a numerous perpetuity of this the grandest Government be separate; but from proof already pressure appointed from my ward, \$384,383.74; April 15th, \$328,682.17; April

But as soon as political equality showed itself, of State, and the other made by myself. No this line became vivid to them, because they other delegate but myself spoke; and we were all. We do not want to be socially equal; all I send you a paper (Democratic) containing a

got it, and we intend to keep it and cherish it We have an election to-day for city officers Among the most important and grandest as the corner-stone of the true principles of We have near three hundred colored voters. They will vote right; we have them drilled. The law that tried to make color one of the We have the balance of power in the State tests of governmental legislation has failed, and in this city, and almost every other city in and it is now time that all proscription in any the State. We poll near six thousand votes The Democratic majority is not over three As the fifteenth amendment has made us a thousand. We intend to use this wisely. Our part of the body politic, let the lovers of the Democratic friends are very busy with the iglost cause" and the upholders of caste take norant, and corrupt, and dissipated; but they petuate any Government, we must perpetuate in their banners of proscription, and as men of have but little hope of success in getting a

Negroes don't smell as bad in Democratic will, as philantl spists, do all in our power to constitutionally obtained. They voted last

Yours, in behalf of honor and progress. WM. E. WALKER.

Letter from Port Lavaca, Texas.

PORT LAVACA, CALHOUN CO., TEXAS, March 30, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era : SIR: Notwithstanding I live away down here in the dregs of lawlessness and crime, I have been blessed with three copies of your excel-Happening to be in the Virginia Senate a lent liberty-loving newspaper, which I have papers, which are making such vain attempts to convince the people that it is impossible to ing that most unconstitutional "enabling act," make anything out of the negro. They say, which was intended to take the elections out of his education is like that of a parrot; he is not capable of making discoveries and compositions, &c. Though they claim to be the supe rior race in intellect and physical organization,

> Mr. J. O. Stevenson opened school here about having started with most of the scholars their A B C's, and now many are in the fifth and sixth readers. Some are writing, some are in arithmetic, and others are capable of teach bath school is well organized, having a beautiful library of nice books, &c. I am its present

> superintendent. Our political situation is quite satisfactory at present, having elected, we trust, the right men in the right place. In regard to raising subscribers for your spicy sheet, I am sorry to inform you that our grown people are not able will advise the Republicans at their next meeting to subscribe for their benefit. I hope soon Congress our Texas Senators and Representatives. Miss C. on Texas lands is after our own hearts. We have just petitioned our State Senators and Representatives to defend our

> school funds, which they have promised to do. Yours truly, S. H. CANFIELD. N. B .- Please notice in your paper, that information is wanted of Fletch or Fletcher, a colored man sold at Sabine Pass. Texas, about nineteen years ago. Direct answers to S. H.

Letter from California.

HOME NOOK, CAL., March 20, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era: Thinking that news from the Pacific coast might be welcome to your readers. I have ventured to write you a few items. In the first place, allow me to congratulate you upon the success of your undertaking intellectually : for your paper is truly a feast to those who appreciate advancement, and, I think, must be supported by the many among us who truly desire

Our State Legislature, during the winter type, and gained their positions by promise of

A few restless women are trying to engraft be indulged in by women as well as men fair lecturers who are giving us a history of The popular ear is propt, and anxiety on tip- our wrongs, have spoken against extravagance simplicity of dress is far better, I would advise them in adopt it themselves, as practice is bet ter than theory. Not one of them but is dressed most beautifully, fashionably, and ex-

travagantly. The accursed feelin's of caste is rife amongst us, as well as among ou. Anglo-Saxon fellow citizens; and how is it to be managed? Oh who of those who fill our putgits, both white and colored, will denounce the sin, as did Bishop Wilson, of India? I hope we will not allow ourselves to cherish anything but fr. sternal feelings towards all, -forget that there is a North or a South, or different shades of color; but remember, that we are forming a national character to transmit to our children, and that the corner-stone should be, justice to all, while eternal vigilance is our watchword.

SEMPER FIDELIS.

INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts of inter nal revenue for the week ending Saturday April 16th, were as follows, viz: April 11th, \$888,920.78; April 12th, \$185, 185.37; April 13th, \$310,493,59; April 14th